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May 29—41

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Address A. M. GANWATER, Secretary,
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NOVEMBER 8, 1852.

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ent Office, U. S., has removed to No. 67 Nassau
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THIS Company's magnificent new steamship GUY-
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For the National Era.

OLYMPIA.

BY HARRIET N. NOYES.

Mount, whose legends dream, elen,
Of the mythic time,
In an age long past, yet golden,
Song has made sublime;
Mount of Jove, whose eagle
Swift-winged gods went to aid,
Through the sunny vale below—
Immortal Thetis.
Mourning mists from north vision
Veiled the Pleiades land,
As around the fields Elysian
Cloud-robed spirits stand;
Only the Moon Drive,
Radiant in Celestial light,
Never waiting into night—
Ethereal, perfect day.
Through the mists of mythic story,
Down the ages shone
Broken glimpses of the glory
Of the Moon Drive;
Which where the hills shall rise,
Glory of the earth and skies—
Lost from sight of longing eyes,
In the light of Heaven.
Thither weary souls are tending
With a faith sublime,
Hoping angels downward bending
Through the mists of time,
Once their lost bonds were pressed,
Who have entered into rest,
Standing now among the host,
On the Mount in Heaven.

[Copyright for the National Era.]

LECTURE OF A MIRROR.

Applying the Principles of a Mirror to the

same subject to the Black race in America.

BY CHAS. KEMBLE.

Delivered April 24, 1853.

[Continued.]

There is no eternal war between

freedom and slavery—between intel-

ligence and brute force!—As intelligence

rises, the other sinks, and the masters have

everywhere been compelled to act upon this

principle, or upon the principle of brute

force, to over-educate it, to dissipate and

to corrupt it. Otherwise the right of property

in man is not secure. Nor have we, in the

United States, been able to escape from the

same dilemma. The existence of slavery here, as it

depends upon keeping the negro as near to

animal functions as possible. Our slaveholders

have not yet dared to attempt to clear

the chain of real, heart-and-head-improving

intelligence, and to land on the shores of that

Machiavellian system which pretends in some

parts of Europe, and which educates men to

be the means of slavery to other slaves. We

red that gives them blows. Our slavery is

paternalistic; it is not yet become refined.

I thank our Southern brethren that they

have left to most of the negroes their minds

black, and their hearts still unopened.

These considerations will show us why free

colored persons are regarded as so very dan-

gerous in the South, and I know it must be

agonizing to the many thousand kind Southern

hearts and hands to see themselves impeded

to a course of action which they must regard

as inevitable to their own safety, and by which

their slaves remain uneducated, and through

which they must be free. The laws now

proposed in Virginia and other States, ex-

cluding one or two Northern States, are two

propositions flowing from the same strain of

faithful commentaries upon the truth, that

the necessities of oppression demand, in every

age and in every age, the same unjust means

to preserve its existence, and that free and en-

lightened America is not to an exception.

It is strange, however, kind friends, that

before the same Legislature (Illinois) are two

propositions flowing from the same strain of

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wealth! Even as it is, the South seems with

wealth and enjoyment.

Idleness is catching! The slave sees his

master idle, and he thinks him happy in his

idleness. Freedom means, with him, idleness,

and his heaven is a place where no taskmaster

bids him work. He thinks, with Diogenes, that

the highest happiness consists

in being unheeded.

As a population we add the significant fact,

that the negro's labor is almost all merchan-

dize, and exported. Very little of it stays about

home, to multiply upon itself, and to create

comfort for man and beast. How different

with us! The greater part of our labor re-

mains with us. It embellishes our cities, it

creates public improvements. The slave's labor

consists, principally, of "movable" property.

Much of ours is "immovable." Follow, kind friends, this idea out, and it will

solve, in its accumulations, many a political and

social problem. It may not follow it, as such a

discussion might lead us into fields which are

forbidden fruit here. Much of our accumu-

lated wealth consists in those things which as-

sessors are not apt to reach, and which short-

sightedness, and shortsightedness overlook.

Value lost. I cannot calculate, in dollars and

cents, how much is annually laid up in Ohio,

in family comforts; but this I do know, that

the worst of such accumulations creates an air

of dissipation about Southern farms.

If, therefore, the present physical and mental

condition of the negro in America seems in any

wise to contrast with the laws of migration, which

I have mentioned, it springs from the same

extraneous and superadded causes, and not

from natural results.

We Northerners hardly ever approach this

subject with the right kind of feelings. We

are ever ready with odious comparisons be-

tween ourselves and the Southern people; and

what is most astonishing to me, is the fact that

those who oppose the negro's cause are the

same who are the most degraded in the South,

and, through it, the negro's productive-

ness. Our rapid increase of population, com-

pared with that of the South, as well as the

thrifty condition of our homes, are paid for

with a peculiar self-complacency, alongside of

commercial and manufacturing statistics, all

intended to prove our superiority, and that of

our white faces, our climate, and a free insti-

tution.

Are we not giving ourselves up to a few de-

lusions upon this subject?

The Southern States had, in 1790, a

white population of 1,132,032.

In 1840, they had 1,942,137.

New England States had, in

1790 992,781.

In 1840 2,212,165.

This is an increase of whites in the South of

over 150 per cent, while in New England

about 26 per cent. The increase in the South

is, in each case, the result of the same cause.

The Union were alike affected by immigration

and emigration. The late census shows that

333,000 of the white population of Virginia,

about 26 per cent, are found to have been

born in other States. The same is true of

Louisiana. The increase of whites in the

South is, in each case, the result of the same

cause. The Union were alike affected by im-

migration and emigration. The late census

shows that 333,000 of the white population of

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shows that 333,000 of the white population of

Northern. At this time, 1816, South Carolina

and New York were the two greatest export-

ing States of the Union. South Carolina ex-

ported more than \$10,000,000, and New York

\$14,000,000.

According to the assessments made by au-

thority of the Federal Government in 1816, the

direct tax, the value of property in the South-

ern States had risen to \$839,574,697, the white

population being then, according to an average

of the census of 1810 and that of 1820, about

2,749,795, or \$302,128 per head, while the

property of the Northern States amounted to

\$1,042,783,964 for 3,328,550 population, or only

\$310 per head. Even in manufactures, the

South, at this period, excelled the North in pro-

duction. The value of the manufactures of the

Southern States in 1810, was estimated at

\$21,061,525; whilst the Southern States fabri-

cated 34,786,497 yds, estimated at \$15,771,724.

* Pickin.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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For the National Era.

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM:

OR,

MANUAL OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT ON THE

SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

Being a Compilation from the Writings of

the Southern States, and a Review of the

Federal and State Conventions which framed

and ratified the Constitution of the United

States, in each of the Southern States, and

Congress which sat during the Administration

of General Washington, and extracts from

the Debates in the Virginia Legislature in

1832; with various letters, judicial decisions, &c.

BY DANIEL K. GOODLOE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[CONTINUED.]

From Mr. Jefferson's Minutes of Debates in

1776, on the Declaration of Independence, published

with the Madison Papers.

The clause now, representing the enslaving

the inhabitants of the Southern States, struck out

in compliance to South Carolina and Georgia,

who had never attempted to restrain the im-

portation of slaves, and who, on the contrary,

were ever ready to receive them from the

brethren, and to believe, that a little tender

under those causes; for, though their people

have very few slaves themselves, yet they had

been pretty considerable carriers of them to

other States.

From Mr. Jefferson's original draft of the

Declaration of Independence.

He has waged cruel war against human

nature itself, violating its most sacred rights

of life and liberty, in the persons of a distant

people who never offended him; capturing

and carrying them off into slavery in another

hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their

transportation thither. This piratical warfare,